Use of community treatment orders and their outcomes: an observational study

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Plain English summary

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C ommunity treatment orders were introduced in England in 2008. They allow patients detained in hospital for treatment of serious mental disorders to receive treatment in the community rather than in hospital. It was hoped that they would reduce the rate at which some patients returned to hospital.

Community treatment orders are used more than was expected and their use varies between patients and the areas in which they live and receive care. There is no clear evidence, however, that they are beneficial for patients, by reducing either the rate of re-admission or the time that they spend in hospital. The financial cost of community treatment orders is also unknown.

We used information on community treatment orders and hospital admissions among almost 70,000 patients, together with information from the national death registration system. We looked at how the use of community treatment orders varied between patients, areas and services. We also compared the time before re-admission to hospital, total time in hospital, and the rate of death among patients who had and had not been placed on community treatment orders.

Patients who were male, black or with a history of psychotic illness were more likely to be on community treatment orders, as were patients in some places, independent of personal characteristics. When we compared patients who were on community treatment orders with those who were not, we found no significant differences in rates of re-admission, or the time it took until first re-admission. We did find that community treatment order patients spent longer in hospital overall. This meant that their treatment costs were slightly higher. We also found that community treatment order patients were around 30% less likely to die than non-community treatment order patients, after taking account of their characteristics.

Community treatment orders in England do not appear to be effective in reducing future admissions or time spent in hospital, and do not reduce treatment costs. They may, however, reduce risk of death.

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